THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Rs. 49.54 crores have been spent to renovate various cargo units during last three years.

(b) and (c) The expansion of Cargo Terminal at Chennai has been planned in four phases as under:—

Export Wing

Pesent Capacity	Addl. space in planned Phase-I	Addl. space in planned Phase-II
6000 Sq.m.	9866 Sq.m.	6577 Sq.m.

Import Wing

Prsent Capacity	Addl. space in planned Phase-III	Addl. space in planned Phase-IV
7800 Sq.m.	10462 Sq.m.	14250 Sq.m.

Phase-I of the project is under construction at a cost of Rs.42.84 crores and is likely to be commissioned by end of 2001.

Management of drought and flood

†*139. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any Scheme by laying down a target to get rid of drought and flood;

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): (a) to (c) Drought and Flood Management being State subject, various schemes in this regard are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves out of their own resources and as per their own priorities. Central Gorvemment renders assistance that are technical, catalytical and promotional in nature.

As regards droughts, an area development programme named Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is in operation since 1973-74 through the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme aims at integrated area development for optimum utilization of land, water livestock and human resources through watershed management approach to mitigate the adverse effects of drought.

Regarding flood management, the Government of India has set up Ganga Flood Control Commission to tackle the flood problem in Ganga basin, which has prepared comprehensive plans for flood management for all the river systems of Ganga basin. Similarly, the Brahamaputra Board set up by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament has prepared Master Plan for main Brahmaputra & Barak valley *inter-alia* to control floods in North Eastern region. These plans has been forwarded to respective State Governments for preparing detailed schemes based on ground surveys and for implementation. The Central Government has also set up 159 Flood Forecasting Stations on major interstate rivers which give timely warning to all flood affected regions in various States.

The Government of India constituted several expert committees to study the problem of floods in the country. The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) set up in 1976 examined the problem in detail and submitted its report in 1980. The recommendations of R.B.A. which form the framework for flood management strategy in the country, were forwarded to all the State Governments for implementation.

Further, a number of other Expert Committees/Task Forces were constituted from time to time to examine the area/region specific problems relating to floods, whose recommendations were also sent to the respective State Governments for implementation.

In December, 1999 the Government of India had set up a Central team led by the Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) for assessment of critical anti erosion problems in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The team identified critical sites/ reaches and recommended anti erosion measures to be taken up immediately by State Governments. With a view to provide financial assistance to the States to carry out these measures, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled "Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States and raising and strengthening of embankments along Kosi and Gandak rivers" at an estimated cost of Rs. 159.33 crore has been formulated by the Ministry of Water Resources, which is in operation.

Impact of shifting foreign exchange division of SBI to Mumbai

*140. SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange division of State Bank of India located in Kolkata was shifted to Mumbai;

(b) if so, whether the said shift has led to any improvement in the foreign exchange business of the bank;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that some other banks have also followed suit and shifted their foreign exchange divisions from Kolkata; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's views on the likely impact of these decisions on the investment climate of West Bengal and the remedial action contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASWANT SINHA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that while its Foreign Department continues to function at Kolkata, its inter-bank foreign exchange dealing and cover operation functions were shifted to Mumbai with effect from 12th October 1998, as part of the Bank's integration of its treasury operations. This has enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in the Bank's treasury operations, substantially improved the yield on deployment of Bank's surplus rupee resources and resulted in substantial interest income over and above the foreign exchange income of the Bank. The Bank has further reported that its